## HARD KNOCKS FOR DEMOCRATS

Senator Plumb Scores the Policy of the Administration.

KICKING ON AN ADJOURNMENT.

A Sensational Rumor Affoat in Con nection With the Forthcoming Report of the Pacific Railroad Commission.

Plumb Arraigns the Administration. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, )

513 FOURTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., Doc. 21. It was lively again in the senate to-day, but the life was very different from that of yesterday. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, who is one of the hardest hitters on the republican side, stirred the democrats up with a long pole. He arose very shortly after noon to explain why he objected on vesterday to the consideration of the house concurrent resolution to adjourn over from to-morrow to January 4 for the holidays. The senator said that this thing of taking a fortnight out of the best part of the session was merely a pretext to waste time. It was done for the alleged reason that the senators and members wanted to go to their homes to spend the holidays with their families, when, in fact, not one in twelve would leave the city. Besides this, it very ill became the democratic house of representatives to send to a republican senate, a week in advance, a proposition to waste time when it had recently declared, through its president and otherwise, that an emergency existed for action to reduce the surplus and the customs dues. He for one was willinghe was anxious-to stay right along in session and do something. The prospects were that congress would remain in session until the doe days and into the heat of an exciting campaign, when all would indeed want to be at home. Then Senator Plumb directed his attention for a half hour to one of the most bitter exceriations of the financial policy of the administration ever heard in congress. All of the senators gave him their undivided attention. The senator began by saving that the president came into office with a national bank president as a secretary of the treasury and a national bank cashier as a treasurer, That he pretended to be for the people, yet he assumed to know more about what the people and the country wanted and needed than congress, for he refused to carry out the provisions of congress, which required him to reduce the national debt at the rate of \$10,000,000 a month and permitted the surplus to accumulate so he might point to it as a necessity for revenue reform. Yet this

the use of which the banks are getting-to the extinguishment of the national debt by the redemption of bonds. Senators Teller, Stewart and Allison spoke in the same vein, arraigning the adinistration in such a way that Messrs. Vest Beek and other democrats who attempted to

same president has, during the past year, de-

posited with the national banks over \$40,000,-

000, for which the people get nothing, but

which the banks loan out at a good round in-

terest. There is a law which requires the

president to apply this surplus-this money.

reply made failures of their efforts.

The resolution was concurred in, and both houses of congress will adjourn for the holi-Just before the senate adjourned Senator

Riddleberger brought up again his grievance in relation to the Biair educational bill and of which I spoke in my dispatches last night. He jumped on his late colleague, Mr. Mahone whom he charged with falsifying facts and dodging the question, and, finally, with misrepresenting him (Riddleberger), before the Virginia legislature recently. These affairs took up all the time of the senate to-day. The session of the house was occupied in discussing the partial report of the commit

tee on rules. The most important provision agreed to was one which provides that there shall be but 100 copies of private bills printed instead of 1.800; also that they shall be simply handed in to the clerk justead of held until the call of the states and territories for the general introduction of a measure. This will save much time and money.
THE PACIFIC RALEGOAD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

At last the public is to get the report of the Pacific railroad commissioners. It is under stood that it will go to congress to-morrow stood that it will go to congress to morrow.

But it will not be news to everybedy. It is
stated upon good authority that the report
has been in the hands of a prominent New
York stock broker for more than a week and
that he has shown it to his friends, who in turn have discounted the effect it will have upon the market. A certain lobbyist here, the story goes, optained either a verbatim copy of the report or a very full abstract of its recommendations from a high officer of the government and carried it back with him to New York, he having come here for that purpose. The official, it is stated further, got his information or copy fram the presi dent. The report of the commission has been in the hands of the president a month or more. It was his original purpose to write an elaborate message upon it, but after read-ing over both of the reports submitted, he came to the conclusion that it would require more study than he could give to the subject, and he will send the whole matter to congress without comment. Congress will therefore be unhampered in framing legisla tion upon the subject. The reports are ac companied by voluminous testimony, taken during the summer in New York, San Francisco, Omaha and other points. This was given full notice at the time by the press. Ex-Governor Pattison's report is brief, but it is pointed. He finds himself unable to agree with the other commissioners in their opinious as to the conditions of the property or the management of it, and takes a very gloomy view of the financial situation of all the land grant roads. He rec outneeds that proceedings be instituted in the courts by the attorney general of the United States to place all the Pacific rail way system in the hands of a receiver, who shall take charge of the property and devote the first carnings to the liquidation of the government indebtedness. He is very severe in his criticisms upon the conduct of the past and present management of the Union and Central Pacific, particularly the latter, and recommends that criminal proceedings be in stituted against them if possible. Commissioners Anderson and Littler sign the majority report, and it is a very different doc ment. It compliments the present management of the Union Pacific and holds that the gentlemen now in control of the property are conducting it honestly and ably and their purposes seem to be not only to practice th strictest economy, but the devotion of the carnings to pay the debt to the government. The road, they say, has long since passed out of the hands of the men to whom the subsidies were granted and who permitted the property to depreciate in value and the gov-ernment indebtedness to accumulate. They hold that the present management is entitled to the encouragement of the government as long as the present policy is pur sued and anticipate a marked increase in th value of the property by the development of the territory through which it runs. They the territory through which it runs. They recommend that the managers be relieved from all embarrassment and that a bill be passed by congress to fund the government indebtedness in 4 per cent bonds, a certain equal proportion of the aggregate to be paid annually for fifty years. But the majority of the commission share with the minority the distrust ex-Governor Patterson expresses to ward the present management of the Central ific, and the Huntington-Crocker-Stan ford syndicate is severely criticised for di-verting the business of the road to other lines owned and operated by them, meaning the Southern Pacific and Sunset route. It is

cisimed that the Central Pacific property has been greatly injured by extravagant manage-

ment, the earnings as well as the rolling stock being diverted to other purposes. The

commission represent that the cause of the

depleted treasury of the road is simply that

its credit has been reduced to a very low point and that its earnings are often less than its fixed charge. While under proper management the property might be placed upon a paying basis. As it is at present there is little hope of the government being able to collect any great proportion of the amount due. It is therefore recommended that certain amendments to the existing Thurman law be passed requiring a fixed portion of law be passed requiring a fixed portion of the gross earnings to be paid into the treas-ury of the United States annually without regard to the net income of the property.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA MEASURES.

The adoption of the rule in the house to The adoption of the rule in the house to-day which provides that private bills may be handed to the cierk at any time, instead of having to be formally introduced, had the effect of an inflow from Nebraska and Iowa. Among those introduced were the following: By Mr. Dorsey—For the relief of W. B. By Mr. Dorsey—For the relief of W. B. Johnson, Deme Tracey, Henry Van Blancom, Hannah Varguison, Columbia Bosterder, Lydia Train, Eph Logan, J. B. Faulkner, James Barner and Jacob and William Titus. By Mr. Henderson of Iowa—For the relief of George Bennett, Albert Loepers, William Thompson, H. C. Markleman, Albert Meable, Elizabeth S. Saylor, Henry A. Paus, Jane Thomas and David T. Ederkin.

By Mr. Conger of Iowa—For the relief of Mrs. D. Moal, Cynthia J. Carlton, L. E. Sharp, Mrs. Theresa Guelich, W. D. Clarke and Robert McNutt.

By Mr. Fuller of Iowa—For the relief of Rachael Burns, Henry B. Shaw and Mathias

Rachael Burns, Henry B. Shaw and Mathias

Nearly all of the above are for pensions or

nercose of pensions.

CONDITION OF OMARA'S NATIONAL BANKS. The following is an abstract of the reports adde to the comptroller showing the condition of the national banks in Omaha at the lose of business on the 7th day of Decemb 1887: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$8,411, o secure circulation, \$150,000; United States bonds to secure deposits, \$650,000; other stocks, bonds and mortgages, \$187,423; due from approved reserve agents, \$1,409,214; due from other national banks, \$715,661; due from tate banks and bankers, 8512,888; real estate furniture and fixtures, \$431,080; current ex penses and taxes paid, \$62,879; premium-paid, \$35,180; checks and other cash items \$05,647; exchanges for clearing house, \$278,-356; bills of other national banks, \$216,988; fractional currency, \$3,491; specie, including gold and silver certificates, \$951,957; legal tender notes, \$65,968; 5 per cent redemption fund, \$15,750; due from United States treasury, \$100; total, \$15,112,515. Liabilities— Capital stock paid in,\$2,400,000; surplus fund \$579,000; other undivided profits, \$207,150 national bank notes issued and amount or hand, \$14,450; dividends unpaid, \$481; individ nal deposits, \$7,622,840; United States depos its, \$284,961; deposits of United States dis-bursing officers, \$215,015; due to other national banks, \$1,623,989; due to state banks and bankers, \$1,311,943; notes and bills re-discounted, \$552,628; reserve held at 32.60

Washington produces more abnormalities in society affairs generally, than any other city in the United States. Only a few weeks ago the grand-daughter of George Bancroft, the venerable historian, eloped and married a fellow who was scarcely known to the family, in spite of the fact that she was er gaged to another man, whose name the Ban croft house hold announced with pride. Last week another young lady of local celebrity eloped and married Berry Wall, the world renowned dude. To day the principal fea-tures of these escapades were duplicated in the elopement of Miss Bessie Hillyer, the the elopement of Miss Bessie Hillyer, the daughter of Judge Curtis J. Hillyer. She married Degrassie Bulkley, youngest son of Dr. J. W. Bulkley. This elopement, as usual, was to Baltimore, and the bride, to be in style, was the afflanced of another. The rejected lover is Will Trenholm, son of the comptroller of the currency. The cards have been printed and were ready for circulation, announcing the marriage of Miss Hillyer to announcing the marriage of Miss Hillyer to Mr. Trenholm six weeks hence, and the very unexpected clandestine marriage of to-day has set society in an u proar. The young woman says she did not love young Trenholm, that he was "an acquired taste," and that she did not love the man she married to-day very much, but it seemed to be a case of oving Bulkley a little and Trephol ess and that between the two she chose the esser evil. Antonia Nogueras, the son of he Portuguese minister, who is an intimat ciend of Bulkiey, was the only person who witnessed the marriage, which was per-formed by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, rector of the Menument M. E. church, Baltimore. Bulkley let Negueras into the secret and the atter met him at Baltimore this morning. Bulkley is only twenty years old and is derk in the National Bank of Washingt The girl is only eighteen years old. When the bride and groom came to Washington they went each to their homes and broke news upon the old folks gently, but there was a great deal of agitation in the domesti-househould, and the fathers of the pair soon eid a consultation, the result of which is not ande known, but it is announced that effort may be made to nullify the marriage, as it is laimed that the license was procured by mis

epresentation.
THE "RECORD" WILL NOT BE ABOLISHED. Another effort will be made to abolish th Congressional Record which daily gives verbatim report of all proceedings on th floors of the two houses. But I predict that the Record will be published for very many years yet and in much the same way that it has appeared during the past decade. It true that there is necessity of reforming the rules which govern the matter going into the Record. It has become a very common drain for the rhetoric of every congressman who wants to impress his constituents at a safe distance with a sense of his greatiess. The four or five pages daily which would be needed to quote the titles of measures intro duced and considered and recite the votes or each have swelled into an average of thirty or forty and the task of winnowing out the chaff has become so laborious that some of the speeches which are really worth study escape the attention of the reader. But the Record, as a channel for publishing the drivel known as "speeches," is too convenient to be abolished. It may be reformed.

A TRIO OF SICK CONGRESSMEN.

There are three very sick congressmen in lown to-night. Major Ben Butterworth, of Ohio, and Mr. Moffatt, of Michigan, are in the most alarming condition. Major Butter worth is suffering from an attack of typhole fever. Mr. Moffatt, while slightly improved since yesterday, is still precarious. A con sultation of physicians was held at Providence hospital at hoon to-day as to the condiion of Mr. Moffatt. It was decided that the chances seemed more favorable to recovery His friends have but little hope.

Representative Maffitt, of Pennsylvagia, is suffering from nervous prostration and upon the advice of his friends has gone home for a period of perfect rest.

PERSONAL POINTS. Senator Manderson, Representative Dor ey, Charles E. Sources and John McKaig eave here for Nebraska to-morrow.

W. W. Richardson, of David City, Neb., is

Senator Paddock will go to New York to norrownight and return on Saturday. With nim will come a daughter and his son.
Representative Lyman, of Council Bluffs will spend the holidays with his friends in

Don M. Dickinson was at the postoffice de sartment again to-day and met a number of he officials of the department. He has a clear cut face and looks like an Episcopa ninister of distinction in church PERRY S. HEATH.

Atkinson on Bi-Metalism. Washington, Dec. 21.-The president to lay transmitted to congress the report of Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, who was designated to visit the financial centers of Europe in order to ascertain the feasibility of establishing, by an international standard, the fixity of the ratio between the two metals by the free coluage of both. Mr. Atkinson summarizes the results of his inquiries under four heads as follows:

1. There is no prospect of any change in the present monetary system of the European states which can modify in influence the financial policy of the United States at the

present time.

2. There are no indications of any change in the policy of the financial authorities of the several states visited which warrant any expectation that the subject of a bi-metallic m. The treaty for common legal tender, coupled with morning.

the free coinage of silver, will be seriously considered at the present time by them.

3. There is no indication that the subject of bimetallism has received any intelligent or serious consideration outside of a small circle in each country named as the probable or possible remedy for the existing causes of

the alleged depression in trade.

4. There is no considerable politically organized body of influential persons in either country with whom a combination could be made, if such combination or co-operation were desirable on the part of a similar body in the United States for promoting any defi-nite or practicable measures of legislation to bring about the adoption of the bimetallic theory. It would be unwise and inexpedient for the United States again to take the initia tive in promoting action for the general adop-tion bimetallic legal tender coupled with the free coinage of silver for the reason that such action is misconstrued and may tend to retard rather than promote the object aimed

Pensions For Westerners.

Washington, Dec. 21.- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Anna M., widow of Franklin Mahes, Silver Creek. Increase-Isaac Fountain, Osceola: William D. Kennedy, Indianola.

Pensions for Iowans: Mexican war-Winfield, widow of William A. Davison, Frenont; Nancy Ann, widow of Abraham Shidler, Des Moines, Original — William S. Tiets (deceased), Grand View: Frederick A. Smith, Clarinda, Increase—Edward D. Wil-son, Troy Mills; Jacob Lawrence, Union; Edward W. Grinstead, Fremont, Reissue Jacob F. Martin, Galion.

Army News.

Washington, Dec. 21.- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Second Lieutenant Elisha Benton, Third artillery, has been granted one month's leave. First Lieutenant Richard Strong, Fourth artillery, has been granted ten days extension of leave.

Major S. S. Summer, Eighth cavalry, has been ordered to Forts Canby and Stevenson on public business.

The report of the inspector of rifle practice, Department of Dakota, shows a loss in the general average of merit of 523 per cent for

First Lieutenant E. L. Scalinski, Fifth ar illery, has been placed on detached service with permission to retain his quarters at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

An Enormous Raft Afloat.

Washington, Dec 21.-It is learned here that Secretary Whitney, who is now in New York, has instructed Commodore Gherardi, n command of the New York navy yard, to send a naval vessel on a cruise after the enormous raft from Nova Scotia, now adrift in the path of European vessels, to warn them of its presence, and, if possible, tow it to a place of safety.

Custom-House Holidays. Washington, Dec. 21.-Secretary Fairchild ssued an order to-day for the closing of all customs houses on the 26th inst., and 2d prox. He also ordered the closing of the reasury department at noon the 24th and 31st

Sick Statesmen. Washington, Dec. 21. - Representatives Moffatt and Butterworth, who are detained from the house on account of sickness, are both somewhat better this morning.

Postal Changes. Washington, Dec. 21. - [Special Telegram to the Beg. |- Urbans Engleman was to-day appointed postmaster at Oseland, Adams county, Nebraska, vice Alex Rodgers re-

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS. They Meet in New York City and

Formally Organize. New York, Dec. 21.—The representatives of the principal woolen and worsted manu. facturers of the United States met this morning to discuss matters pertinent to their business and to correct certain abuses that have crept in, principally those connected with the credit and discount systems. After considerable discussion rules were adopted setting forth that "all bills of date from the delivery of the goods, either six months straight or a discount of 1 per cent per month on shorter time;" all bills to be settled at the end of thirty days, either by cash or notes to be charged for; reference samples only to be given to purchasers; all other samples charged for. A committee was appointed to decide when these rules go into effect.

The senior member of the firm of A, J Guillerd & Co., commented on the absence o any representations of foreign houses. He The tariff of 1883 was designed to af ford sufficient protection, but we have been steadily losing ground, while the importation of foreign goods has increased in a most alarming manner. A conspicuous example of the inequalities of the tariff is found in the discrimination in the rates of duty imposed ipon woolen and worsted clothes, which ex eeds the duty imposed on the finished article There is much reason to believe that the man facture of worsted clothes must soon cease

in this country unless the tariff law in this regard is amended " Mr. Quillard presented an agreement which alled for a subscription of money to organize a fund for the payment of agents at the prin ciple custom houses to keep the organization navised as to the importations of woolen and worsted fabrics: to assist in the detection of avasion of the tariff laws and generally assis in protecting home manufacturers. Thirty six firms agreed to contribute various annua amounts for three years. The organization adopted, as a permanent name "The Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers

Pennsylvania Wool Growers.

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 21 .- At a meeting of the state wool growers' association held here to day, a platform of principles was adopted. condemning as "unstatesmanlike, uncalled for and unfair that part of the recent mes sage of President Cleveland practically recommending the placing of wool on the free trade list;" also deprecating the train of wils to wool growing which have followed the tariff changes made four years ago; de-nouncing as demagoguery the recent efforts of congress to reduce the tariff, and averring that without a measure of tariff protection sufficient to secure an American market, the ousiness of wool growing can not be success

An Elevated Accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE . - About a foot's length of cross ties was all that saved nearly three hundred passengers on the Sixth avenue elevated from going into the street just below Franklin street station yesterday afternoon The spreading of a rail that was insufficient ly fastened down caused the whole train to jump the track, and before it could be brought to a stop the wheels of one car were nearly over the edge. If the engine had been under full speed the consequences can be easily imagined. As it was, the train was slowing up to stop at a station. The engineer quickly applied the air, and the train was brought to a standstill immediately after leaving the rails. There was a momentary panic in the coaches, but this soon subsided although the faces of all who soon piled out on the station platform were rather white ous expressions. Workmen had been repairing the road, and

this particular rail had been left temporarily fastened with only three or four spikes

The Alton's Hummer. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21.-The Chicago & Alton railroad has arranged to put on a fast train known as "The Hummer." The train will leave Chicago at 6 p. m., arriving in Kansas City at 9 a. m. next day, thus saving five hours. The train leaves Kansas City at 4-45 p. m. and arrives in Chicago next day at 8 a. The schedule goes into effect Christmas

RECESS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The Senate Finally Concurs in the

House Resolution. A HOT DEBATE INDULGED IN.

Plumb of Kansas Protests Against What He Considers an Unnecessary Waste of Time-Beck Takes Part.

Senate.

Washington, Dec. 21 .- Mr. Spooner offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into the expediency of the adoption by the senate, for the guidance of the executives of the several states, of a form of credentials of election of United States senators.

The resolution offered by Mr. Beck on the 12th inst., directing the postoffice committee to inquire into the advisability of reducing the rate of letter postage to 1 cent was taker up and referred to that committee.

Mr. Allison called up the holiday recess
resolution and moved its adoption.

Mr. Plumb said he would vote against the resolution because he thought the proposed recess was against the public interest. Congress would be in session till the dog days, and during the latter part of the session the country would be in the midst of a heated presidential canvass. There was no reason why members of congress should go home for the holidays. In fact, that was mere pretense. Not one member in a dozen (at least of those living west of the Ohio river), would go home during the holidays. He referred to Mr. Pughs resolution that congress should not adjourn until action was taken for the disposal of the surplus in the treasury, and said he did not agree with the president in many of his statements in his late annual message, and he said he did not at all agree with him in saying that the responsibility of non-action on the matter of the surplus would rest on congress. The primary responsibility for the present condition of the treasury rested, he thought, with the president of the United States, who totally disregarded the United States, who totally disregarded the law which required him, practically, to spend the surplus in the purchase of the national debt. The president's excuse for not doing so was that the provision of law was found in an appropriation bill and was therefore (in the president's opinion), merely a temporary expedient's opinion), merely a temporary expedient.

dent's opinion), merely a temporary expedi ent. He (Plumb), did not know any warrant for the president distinguishing between laws passed by congress and saving that on laws passed by congress and saying that one provision of law was less mandatory on him than another. The president, in his message, had omitted to state one important fact, which was that the last congress passed a law requiring him affirmatively to pay \$10,000,000 a month in the discharge of the public debt and that the president had put that hill in his pecket, thus preventing its become bill in his pocket, thus preventing its becom

ing a law.

Mr. Beck remarked that the president had paid money out even faster than that bill re-quested.

Mr. Plumb regarded that as only another

way that the president had for saying he thought he could do better himself than congress knew how to tell him. The senator from Missouri [Vest] had made the welkin ring all over this state in denunciation of the national banks as the vampires that were sucking the substance of the people. He wondered whether that senator did not smile wondered whether that senator did not smile to himself when he saw a democratic pres-ident bring with him into his administration as secretary of the tensury the president of a national bank and so cone as treasurer of the United States the ashier of another national bank. He would call that senator's attention now to another fact in that same line, the fact that the secretary was to-day depositing \$40,000,000 of the alleged surplus with national banks, to be loaned to the people at such rates as their necessities might compel him to ask. Bonds of the United States could be purchased at such a rate as would yield 214 per cent. and yet, in stead of using part of the surplus for tha purpose, it was given to the national banks to be used for their profit. The president had also forgotten to take note of the fact that the river and harbor bills, which ap some \$14,000,000, had failed, no occause of any lack of action by The deficiency bill, covering over \$8,000,000 had also failed last session because of the neglect of the democratic majority in the house of representatives, and these two sums would have made a very comfortable addition to the current funds of the people of the United States at this juncture. He (Plumb). never did agree with republican policy of th treasury department; but that policy was at least coustant and not under the suspicion o being unduly influenced by the New York oanks. Just as fast as there was a surplu of \$10,000,000 in the treasury under a repul ican administration, it has been put out it the discharge of the obligations of the United States. It never congested there until there was \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 of it and ther emptied at once in order to meet the necessities of Wall street It never had beee paid out after consideration with the officers of New York banks. However much the republican administration of the treasury might have been criticised in other respects, it had never been liable to such criticism as

lay at the door of the present administration. The trouble with the present administration was that it had no eye to anything (in a financial way), except what related to the banking interest of New York city. It was not the part of the executive to assume that congress did not intend that certain line of policy, plainly marked out in law, was not in competency of congress to say that the sur plus revenue of the government should be applied to the extinction of national debt until every dollar of it was extinguished, the views of the president to the contrary not withstanding.

Mr. Beck said he did not propose to go into debate in regard to the president's policy or a resolution for a heliday adjournment. But ought to know in connection with the

here were some things which the country ment made by the senator from Kansas. Th enator had not told the country that the senator had not told the country that the policy of the republican party, by imposing and maintaining unnecessarily high taxation, had produced the treasury surplus and that the same party was determined to hold it there or waste it in such schemes as the republican party night desire. The republican party had so adjusted the debts of the United States that they could not be paid by the money thus brought by high taxation into the treasury unless such premiums were paid to holders as they might demand. The dent had paid every dollar of the 3 per cent bonds that were payable without paying the premium which the bondholders might see fit to ask. The democratic party, headed by the president, was endeavoring to reduce the taxes so that so large a surplus should not come into the treasury. All that the presi-dent had said was that it was not the proper thing to pay \$130 or \$150 for every \$100 of the public debt and that it was the duty of con-gress to reduce the taxation of the people lown to such a point that there would not be

Mr. Dolph argued that if proper appropria tions were made for rivers and harbors, for public buildings, for coast-line fortifications, for dependent pensioners, for the encourage nent of American commerce and for the Nincarauguan canal, there would be no surplus in the treasury, and he thought such a policy would be preferred to a reduction of

Mr. Vest said there was a bill pending behalf of a line steamships, owned entirel by American citizens, giving the privilege of sailing sixteen steamships under the Amer ican flag, and he undertook to say that not one republican senator would record his vote in favor of that bill. And why! Because the republican senators did not propose to touch infamous navigation laws or make a break in the solid compact which they had made with the protected industries of the country by tariff lerislation. In response to Mr. Plumb's criticism of the president for vetoing the river and harbor bill, be reminded the senator that he (Piumo), had fought that bill by sections and in the aggregate had ridi-

culed it, denounced it and voted against it. The president had, in his annual message, sharply defined the issue between the two great parties, and he (Vest), endorsed that message from begining to end. He was premessage from begining to end. He was pre-pared to go into the canvas upon it, and what-ever the result might be, he declared now, that if the president had done nothing less than write that message, he had proven him-self to be an honest, brave, patriotic man and worthy of the leadership of any party that ever existed in the history of this country. Mr. Stewart was satisfied that the surplus would entituse to be leveled on if the only

would continue to be locked up if the only remedy was that suggested by the president —reduction of the tariff. The issue presented to the American people by the presi-dent was whether it would stop doing its own work and hire it out.

Mr. Allison said the senate could not pro note public interests by remaining in session while the house was in its present unorganized condition. There were but three ways of getting rid of the surplus. One was the way presented by the senator from Kansas, and a very good way it was; another was to increase the appropriations, and the third was to modify the tax laws. Revenue measures had to originate in the house of repre-sentatives, and from the beginning of 1885 till now no revenue measure had come from the house and none would come certainly be

fore the 4th of January. Senator Plumb said the house couldn't ad journ without the concurrence of the senate, and would therefore go to work if the reso-

ution was rejected. Mr. Butler expressed contempt for the disgusting spectacle which the senate was presenting for affectation and hypocrisy exhibited to-day. There was not a senator who did not know that all that was said about the senate remaining in session was absolute bosh and hypocrisy. It was the idlest, flimsiest, shallowest bypocrisy he had ever witnessed

Mr. Plumb resented the position of public

ensor assumed by the senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Sherman agreed with Mr. Butler that it was hardly worth while for the senate to deny the house the usual privilege of a holi-day adjournment, but he did not agree with him as to the character of to-day's debate. On the contrary, he (Sherman), was very much interested in it. It had brought to the attention of the senate the faults of some features of the president's message, notably the folly of eadeavoring to create scare and alarm about the condition of the country, because, fortunately there was a surplus of \$55,000,000 in the treasury. If it were true that there was such a state of alarm as was expressed by the president, certainly a democratic house ought not to adjourn over the holionys. He (Sherman), did not believe, however, that there was any such occasion for alarm. He beleved the language of the president entirely too strong. He thought it but reasonable and right that the humbug by which it was sought to frighten the country should be punctured, exploded or explained away. He did not regret the speeches made to-day on the ques ion. They were very good speeches.

After further discussion, the adjournment

resolution was concurred in-yeas, 37; nays 19. The nays were Berry, Blair, Bowen, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Frye, George, Ingalls, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Riddleberger, Stew-

The Blair educational bill was taken up as unfinished business, and after executive session the senate adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 21.-Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, submitted a partial report. The report recommends the adoption of the rules of the Forty-ninth congress until further orders, with the following changes:

"A standing committee is established to consist of thirteen members to be known as the committee on merchant marine and

"The addition of a representation of delegates on the committee on private land claims is recommended." Private bills are to be presented through

The following select committees are provided for: On reform in the civil service, to consist of thirteen members. On the election of president and vice-president and repre sentatives in congress, to consist of thirteen members; on Indian depredations and laims, to consist of thirteen members; On eleven members: the rule providing for the appointment of a select committee on Indian depredations occasioned considerable debate out it was finally agreed to. The report was then adopted and the house adjourned.

Postmasters Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following post masters have been confirmed: Illinois-W. J. Dykes, Lewiston; Isaac Fielden, Champaign; E. L. Stewart, Carmi; William I Morrow, Nashville; James B. Carter, Dixon James T. Doherty, St. Charles; J. H. John son, Woodstock; Marcellus Kane, Atlanta; Walter Kirkpatrick, Berdan; Thomas J. Matthews, Grayville: Agnes Ross, Raven wood: James L. Scott, Mattoon; L. L. wood: James L. Scott, Mattoon: L. L. Stork, Wheaton: James M. Thomas, Sr.

Wyoming.

Wisconsin—James P. McGill, Beaver Dam;
J. S. McGinn, Nechah; D. A. Mahoney,
Kenosha; L. F. Martin, Chippewa Falls;
John Meehan, Darlington; G. Meyer, Boscabel; Adam Milbrath, New London; F. R. Reuschlein, Burlington; A. C. Robinson, Green Bay; W. M. Underhill, Oconto; Edward Whaley, Prairie du Chien.

National Capital Notes. Secretary Fairchild took official notice to-day of the report that 2,000 Belgian miners

are to be imported to take the place of miners in the Lehigh region now on a strike. He sent telegrams to the collectors of customs at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, instructing them to be vigilent in proventing any violation of the Alien contrac A bill was introduced in the senate to-da

by Mr. Voorhees, to authorize the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to sue the United States in the supreme court for any moneys claimed to be due them on account of sales of ublic lands.
Mr. Spooner, from the committee on public

buildings and grounds, reported favorably a bill for the erection of a public building at Milwaukee, the cost of site and building not to exceed \$1,200,000 or \$1,100,000, in case the

War Among Oystermen. BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—[Special Telegram to the BEE |-The steamer Hamilton, of the

state oyster navy, came to Baltimore for a supply of rifles and ammunition. Captain Turner says he was attacked yesterday at Swanpoint by dredgers. The Hamilton went to Swanpoint to drive the dredgers away from orbidden grounds, when the latter opened fire on her from about twenty scho The smoke stack was perforated with bullets and the pilot door riddled. The Hamilton had but a small supply of ammunition and arms, and was obliged to retreat, leaving the dredgers in possession of the disputed oys

Collision on the Milwaukee Road. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.-The evening Wis consin special from McGregor, Ia., says two passenger trains on the St. Paul road collided at Jackson Junction early this morning. The engineer, fireman and bag gage man of the west bound train are said to have been fatally injured. Owing to a heavy snow storm all trains are delayed and par-ticulars of the accident are not obtainable

Fatal Train Collison.

Lanessono, Minn., Dec. 21.-A freight rain ran into Conductor Beardsley's train at Lakefield, early yesterday morning during a blanding snow storm. Engineer Bucklin of the freight, had both legs cut off, and died. earles, of the other train, was se verely cut, but not fatally injured.

Riddleberger's Successor. RICHMOND, Va. Dec. 21.—The joint session of the Virginia legislature to-day formally declared John S. Barbour elected United

ROCHESTER SHAKEN UP. Terriffic Explosion of Naptha Gas-

Four People, Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21. - Shortly before half-past 3 this afternoon a terriffic explosion occurred in front of the Poole flour milis or Mill street, at the foot of Factory street, which was felt for a long distance. A few seconds after, other explosions followed in rapid succession. Instantly flames burst from the Poole mill and the rear walls fell in. The fire burned with great fury, and although they hastened to get out it is feared some must have perished in the ruins. It is few minutes the flames spread to several other building burning with great rapidity. The explosion was caused by naphtha gas in sewers. Fourteen thousand gallons had been pumped through the pipe line from the oil works to the gas house and some breaks in the line al-lowed a considerable quantity to escape into lowed a considerable quantity to escape and adjoining sewers. When they became sur-charged with gas it made its way into the mill and exploded and the fire then commill and exploded and the fire then com-municated through the mains in the middle of the street. The explosions continued at such frequent intervals for the first half hour that people were deterred from going anywhere near the fire. Women and children were rushing about, frantically screaming for their relatives whom they supposed to have been burned in the mills, this next known ext how many transmitted. It is not known yet how many persons were at work in the different buildings nor how many escaped. At midnight the fire is under control. Two men are known to have been killed and some are unaccounted for. The explosions in the sewer wrecked the pave-ment in several streets for some dis-tance from the scene of the fire. The aggregate damage probably exceeds \$300,000. At midnight it is believed four persons are killed. These are Frederick Wilson, Edward A. Webster, Abram Rogers and John Lee. The injured will number at least twenty. Most of them are bruised and

### A DESPERATE SUICIDE. John H. Getz Ends His Career With

a Shotgun at Chevenne. CHEVENNE, Wyo., Dec. 21. | Special Tele gram to the BEE. ]-A desperate and determined suipide was committed here this even ng, John H. Getz killing himself by discharging a shotgun loaded with buckshot into his heart. Getz has been drinking heavily for several weeks, and during the past few days has been almost crazed with liquor. About 5:30 this evening he took his gun and locked himself in a bedroom of his house. His wife pushed in the door and found him with the muzzle of the gun at his breast, trying to fire the gun by pushing at the trigger with the ramrod. She took the ramped from him and struggled to get the gun. He struck her in the head, partly stunning her and rushed to another part of the house, when he obtained a piece of lath. Mrs. Getz screamed for help and a neighbor came in, but Getz stood him off and again locked himself in the bed room Before further aid could be brought to pre vent him he had discharged the gun into his breast, killing himself instantly. The suicide came here a short time ago from Pueblo. He was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

#### BIG BILLIARDS. Harvey McKenna Beats the World's

Record at Boston. Boston, Dec. 21.-The first half of the three-ball carom billiard match between Harvey McKenna, of Detroit, and Harry Eames, of this city, was played to-night. McKenna was to make 5,000 to Eames' 5,000 and only half of either score to be made in one night. McKenna won the string, took and only hist of either score to be made in one night. McKenna won the string, took the spot ball and missed. Eames made one. McKenna slipped up on an easy masse after scoring three, and Eames duplicated the score, leaving the balls in splendid position in the upper left corner. McKenna took them in hand and never stopped playing ex-Private bills are to be presented through the clerk and given proper reference by that the upper left corner. McKenna took them in hand and never stopped playing, except for a brief rest, until he had completed his first 2,500 points, making the remarkable run of 2,497 and beating the world's record at that style of play. The whole run occupied one hour and thirty-flye minutes. The best record previous to this evening was 1,531, made in Paris in two nights by Vignaux.

> The Nineteenth Century Club. New York, Dec. 21.- Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-At last night's meeting of the Nineteenth Century club, President Courtlandt Palmer, whose expressions of sympathy with the Chicago anarchists caused Andrew Carnegie to resign from the club. announced that Rev. Dr. William Rainsford had accepted the position of vice presiden made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett. The latter, by the way, it is said. resigned out of sympathy with Carnegie After the announcement was made, Presi dent Palmer added: "I would say this in regard to Mr. Carnegie's resignation, that aithough at first it was my disposition to ac cept it, on second thought 1 am very much indisposed to do so. Mr. Carnegie is really too zealous and earnest a member of this club to lose. He has been an able and valuable member of the club, and I for one do not wish to see him retire. His only reason for retiring was that he feared his presence might produce a division in the club. much as there is no division between him and me, there should be no division between him and the club, and if he will with the sanction of the club, will reques Members of club loudly ap plauded this expression, and such action will

The Galesburg Waterworks Case. CHICAGO, Dec. 21 .- In the case of the city of Galesburg against the Galesburg water works, on trial before Judge Gresham, the judge to-day suggested that the bondholders make a proposition to go on and finish the works, and if not satisfactory, to allow the contract to be repeated, or that they take the sum paid for their bonds from the city and then turn over the waterworks plant franchises to the city of Galesburg. The city declined the offer, but said that it would give \$73,000 for the bonds, but this the bondhold

Jay Gould's Condition. NEW YORK, Dec 2L-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Wall street is discussing re-

ports that Jay Gould is more or less seriously sick in Europe. The Atalanta, according to current rumors, is to go out of commission and much of the rich man's contemplated trip has been abandoned, for the reason that he finds himself physically incapable of the tasks of extended travel. Mr. Gould's friends in this city, however, deny that there is any truth in the tales.

Ives' Suit For Damages. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-President Dexter, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was served with a summons to-day at the instance of Ives, who brings suit against Dex-ter laying damages at \$100,000. Dexter was ound by an officer. The case will come up

Young Lee Arraigned. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-W. R. Lee, who sho his step-father, Stephen W. Rawson, the banker, was arraigned in court to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of assult

with intent to kill. He was remanded

Inspector Byrnes' Capture. New York, Dec. 21.—Inspector Byrnes has captured two noted criminals who obtained three cases of silks from the custom house

on forged papers last Saturday. All the stolen goods have been recovered. Secretary Manning's Condition. ALBANY, Dec. 21 .- Ex-Secretary Manning rested quietly to day. His physicians do not look for an immediate crisis, but recovery is

# THE NORTHWEST'S COLD NIP.

Dakota's Chilly Blasts Spreading Over the Country.

THE MERCURY'S LIGHTNING DROP

Uncle Sam's Soldiers in Texas Doing Guard Duty in a Raging Snow-Storm-Frigid Weather in San Francisco.

Rather Cold, Isn't It?

Cuicago, Dec. 21.- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-A flerce blizzard from the northwest struck Chicago about midnight last night. The mercury fell very rapidly and the change in the weather from almost the mildness of summer to extreme cold was as sudden as any ever known before in Chicago. Throughout Illinois and the northwest the storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow and travel on all railroads was greatly impeded.

"We are having no trouble with our wires." said Superintendent Tubbs, of the Western Union, "and our lines are open to Des Moines, St. Paul, Duluth and the northwest and to Omaha, and no delay is experienced in sending messages through. Our eastern wires are working just as freely."

The signal service officer said: "It is the

biggest drop we have had this winter, the thermometer having gone down 15 degrees since yesterday afternoon, and is now 10 dedrees above zero. It is going down still further, to judge from our reports, and will be a number of degrees colder to-night. This will be kept up until to morrow morning, but beyond that time no prediction can be made. There is a high wind over the entire northwest. In Des Moines and Davenport this morning at 6 o'clock the thermometer was 4 below. We will proba-bly get their weather before long. At Fort Tatten, Minn., this morning the inhabitants Tatten, Minit, this morning the inhabitants found the mercury sneaking down to the 20 below mark. The same temperature was observed at Montrese, Colo, and in Denver it is just 24 degrees colder than in Chicage—14 below zero. At Fort Davis, Tex., Uncle Sam's soldiers are doing guard duty in a raging snow storm and the thermometer registered as cold weather as we are having right here. They are having a regular "morther". here. They are having a regular "norther" down there. A terrific storm must be raging in the extreme northwest this morning, for we have received no reports from Moorehead, D. T., Fort Assinaboine, Fort Buford, Medi-cine Hat or Winnipeg. The wires are prob-ably all down. Even San Francisco has re-ceived a share of this cold snap, which seems to defy the Resky mountains to block its ceived a share of this cold snap, which seems to defy the Rocky mountains to block its pathway. At the Golden Gate city early this morning 26 degrees was registered, remarkably cold weather for that city."

Kansas City, Bec. 21.—The worst of the snow-storm and cold weather seems to be over in this vicinity. From certain sections of Kansas, especially Meade and Clark counties, have come reports of distress from lockies.

ties, have come reports of distress from lack of fuel, and in some cases food, but the railroads are doing good work to relieve whatever suffering may exist, and there is no ground for believing that any serious condition of affairs will be allowed to continue. ton of affairs will be allowed to continue, A dispatch from Gordon City to-night char-acterizes the recent dispatches about an alarming scarcity of food and fuel as false-hoods, so far as the extreme western portions of the state is concerned.

St. Paul, Dec. 23.—The snow-fall here has ceased and it is growing colder. Milbank, Dak, reports trains from the east and west laid up, while Pierre reports railroad traffic entirely suspended on all except the Sloux

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Warmer, fair weather,

light to fresh winds. For Iowa: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, generally southerly. For Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds

A Norther in the West Indies. New York, Dec. 21.-The steamer Zamana, which arrived here to-day from Cape Hayti, reports that a heavy norther swept over the West Indies the 6, 7 and 8 inst., causing much damage. In all some seventy vessels were wrecked. A coasting schooner capsized while making Cape Hayti, and thirteen of the crew were drowned. The British steamer Nicta lost eight of her crew

### ELEVEN MISSING.

A Steamer Burns on the Pacific With Fatal Results.

San Francisco, Dec. 21.-The freight steamer San Viencerite, plying between here and Santa Cruiz, took fire last night about four miles off the Golden Gate and burned to the waters edge. The steamer Queen of the Pacific sighted the burning vessel and sent boats to rescue the crew. Captain Lewis, two mates and five sailors were picked up in the water near San Vincente, but no trace could be found of the eleven remaining members of the crew. Captain Lewis says when the fire was first discovered the men became panic stricken. Most of them jumped into one of the boats and, before it could be lowered the tackle burned away, letting them fall into the sea.

The "Father of Butte" Killed. Chevenne, Wyo., Dec. 21.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-As the belated overland. train was pulling into the Union Pacific depot at 1 o'clock this morning, John F. Reese. a prominent citizen of Butte, Mont., in at-tempting to cross the track in front of the train, was struck by the engine, receiving injuries which will be fatal. His arm was crushed from the shoulder to the wrist and his skuli fractured. Reese has been superntending the erection of a smelter at the Silver Crown mines here and was about to return to Butte City, where he is known as the "Father of Butte," having been one of the pioneers in the mining business of that

A Rate War Highly Probable. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-Western freight rates are still in a disturbed condition. Notwithstanding the reductions made yesterday by agreement, one of the roads, through mistake, quoted tariff on cotton piece goods to Kansas City 10 cents lower than the schedule

and, in spite of the efforts of the commission

to explain, all competiting lines met the rate.
All the managers believe the situation is so critical that war is a certainty before the win A Break For Liberty. St. Louis, Dec. 21.-While furnishing breakfast to prisone in the county jail at Waynesville yesterday morning, Arthur Waterman and George Boyden, two prison-

ers, overpowered the jailor, forced him into the cell and made a bold break for liberty. The jailor fired his revolver at the escaping prisoners, instantly killing Waterman. Box

Death Ends a Spree. Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 21.-Yesterday evening four persons were killed at the crossing of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley railroad and the Mt. Sterling and Owingsville turnpike. The party consist d of two men and two colored women, all of whom

were intoxicated. Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Dec. 21. - Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Arrived-The Zaandam, from Amsterdam; the Bohemia, from Hamburg. Moville, Dec. 21.—Arrived—The Anchoria, from New York for Giasgow. Dec. 21. - Arrived - The PHILADELPHIA, Lord Clive, from Liverpool.